

## THE CLARION.

BY POWER &amp; BARKSDALE.

Official Journal of the State of Mississippi.

ONE YEAR, \$1.50  
SEVEN MONTHS, 1.00

Entered at the Postoffice at Jackson as Second-Class Mail Matter.

MR. JOHN T. HULL has given bond, and is about entering upon the discharge of his duties as Receiver of Public Monies in place of Mr. A. N. Kimball.

THE interesting ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new building of Whitworth College will take place on the 19th of June.

IN conformity to the wishes of many of our readers, we will print in our next number McClung's celebrated Eulogy on Henry Clay.

THE Confederate Memorial Association of Claiborne county has set apart May 1st, for Decoration Day, and selected Hon. Stephen Thrasher as the orator for the occasion.

THE Herald mentions the arrival in Vicksburg of Col. W. H. McCardle, the distinguished journalist. We would be glad to hear that he had returned to the labors of the profession in which he has achieved usefulness and fame.

WITH our habitual practice to give both sides of great public questions a hearing, we have re-produced an able article on Railroad transportation kindly furnished us by a distinguished Railroad manager, who, no doubt, honestly believes that State supervision is good neither for the public, nor the common carriers. Read it.

IN this number we publish the closing letter of "Observer" on Railroad management and economy. The letters were written by one of the most thoughtful and clear headed business men in the country, who has brought his experience in Railroad management, and deliberate study, to his aid in investigating the subject and presenting his conclusions. His letters have attracted general attention and considerable comment, but no real answer.

## Letter from the Agricultural Department.

The following letter is published for the information of numerous persons who are applying to the Representative elect from the 7th Congressional for seed from the Agricultural Department. It will be seen that there will be none at his disposal until December next:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13th, 1883.

HON. E. BARKSDALE-SIR.—The seed of the Department of Agriculture is distributed annually. The seed for 1883 has been disposed of by the members of the 47th Congress. Consequently you cannot draw on the Department until after December, 1883.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. H. MCKEE,  
Supt. D. and C. Room.

## Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association.

The time seeming propitious and the state of our profession demanding it, we the undersigned druggists of the State of Mississippi, deem it proper to issue a call for a convention to meet in Jackson

TUESDAY, JUNE 12TH, 1882,

for the purpose of organizing a State Pharmaceutical Association. The object of this Association will be to unite its members in the bonds of fellowship and common interest, that they may co-operate in elevating the profession as well as protecting it from the many evils that now affect the trade.

We sincerely trust that this effort will receive the hearty and generous support of every druggist in the State, feeling assured that it will prove of great benefit to all. The time and place designated for this convention was selected in view of the fact that June is usually a dull month in trade, and Jackson the most accessible, as well as the most central point, in the State:

H. F. West, Fayette, Jefferson county.

F. A. Dicks, Natchez, Adams county.

Geo. W. Fox, Natchez, Adams county.

Walton Clark &amp; Co., Natchez, Adams county.

Will H. Hickman, Natchez, Adams county.

Lawrence &amp; Bunning, Natchez, Adams county.

W. R. Bunning, Natchez, Adams county.

J. R. Kirkpatrick, Natchez, Adams county.

J. D. Quegles, Natchez, Adams county.

Chas. B. Dicks, Natchez, Adams county.

C. S. Coffey, Fayette, Jefferson county.

B. Lemly, Jackson, Miss.

R. R. Ledbetter, Jackson, Miss.

Hunter &amp; Harrington, Jackson, Miss.

W. H. Potter, Jackson, Miss.

P. S.—We will state for the benefit of those who may wish to become members but cannot be present at the Convention, that they forward their applications for membership to Dr. Byron Lemly, of Jackson.

## The Chalmers-Manning Case.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the petition of J. R. Chalmers for a mandamus to H. C. Myers, Secretary of State, to issue to him a certificate of election, is printed in another column. The case, divested of legal phrase which mystifies the mind of the unlearned in the law, is as follows: In Tate county, the certified statement of the Commissioners of Election, set forth that V. H. Manning received 1,166 votes, and J. R. Chalmers 1,472 votes. A tally-sheet on the next page, set forth that Manning received 1,166 votes, and J. R. Chalmers 1,472 votes. After hearing argument and refusing to obey a mandamus of the Circuit Court (Judge Wharton), to suspend the election until the Commissioners could explain the discrepancy and declare what they intended to certify, the Secretary of State then and there certified to the Governor that Chalmers received 1,472 votes, and that therefore Manning was entitled to the certificate, whereupon the Governor commissioned him. Chalmers instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court for a mandamus requiring the Secretary of State to make another canvass for the purpose of correcting the error, if any had been made. Counsel for Myers asked for a verdict by the jury, which was composed of white and colored Democrats, Greenbackers and Republicans. Under the instruction of Judge Wharton, the jury rendered a verdict that the prayer of Chalmers for a recanvass of the returns made by the Commissioners, should be granted. Myers appealed to the Supreme Court, and its decision is that there is no judicial remedy. It has declined to express an opinion on the main point of public interest, viz: whether the Secretary of State should have been guided by the tally-sheet, or the statement certified by the Commissioners, which immediately on discovering the discrepancy, they declared by amended returns, was the true and correct statement of the Tate county vote, viz: For V. H. Manning, 1,167; for J. R. Chalmers, 1,472. The Court holds that the Secretary of State having certified that the mythical "J. R. Chalmers" received the 1472 votes, and the Governor having issued a commission on the faith of said certificate, the case, whether right or wrong, is absolutely without a remedy, and that the Court will not render a decision which it cannot enforce. In plain words, after a commission has been issued, whether right or wrongfully, it is irrevocable, and the Courts can neither recall it nor compel the issuance of a new one. The Court says in effect, it will not play the part of a mere painted dove without the power to thunder. The extensive State Law Library affords no light to point the way How To Do It, or rather, How To Undo It. To cut the Gordian knot was the one thing that could not be done. The opinion is therefore barren, and brings forcibly to mind Boswell's story of the author who wrote a book on Ireland containing a chapter on "Snakes." He briefly said: "There are no Snakes on this island;" and that's all he did say. In plain language, so far as the Court of highest authority is concerned, whether Chalmers, or "Chalmers," got the 1472, its "a gone case," as remediless as a claim on a Matrimonial Insurance Company—gone like the shipwrecked "Albany," the "Porpoise" or Sir John Franklin's expedition, or the last aeronaut, not to be reached by ships, or Arctic explorer, or snow-shoes, or diving bells, or telescope sweeping the air. The public who expected a decision on the merits of the case, will be disappointed.

By common consent it seems to be agreed that Mr. Robert C. Patty shall be one of the Democratic candidates in Noxubee for the House of Representatives. He is a man of practical business habits and qualifications, and is thoroughly informed on the question of taxes and the financial management of the State government. We would refer persons who wish to be enlightened on these subjects, to his testimony before the last Congressional Committee to investigate Mississippi matters.

Hon. Clarke Lewis is also mentioned favorably for the Senate from Noxubee. He would bring to the duties of the office, his past experience as a legislator, and we concur in the opinion of the Beacon, that he possesses in a prominent degree the essentials of a useful legislator, of a positive and emphatic character, bold and decisive in his opinions, and endowed with courage sufficient for any emergency, and must necessarily wield an influence in our legislative body for good, which will be felt throughout the State.

The Beacon, in the same connection, mentions Dr. A. C. Fant as the successor of Mr. Patty for Chancery Clerk, in the case the latter should not again run for the office.

W. H. VANDERBILT's check for April interest on government 4's was \$402,000, or interest on \$40,200,000 of bonds. A comfortable income from an investment on which he pays no taxes.

## Mr. Randall.

We have no patience with the violent assaults which are made upon Hon. Sam'l J. Randall in some quarters, and which seem to be inspired by an insane intent to hound him out of the Democratic party. To oppose his election for Speaker of the House of Representatives is one thing, and a very proper one for those who are not in accord with him on the tariff question, and can find another man more to their liking—but to assail him with abuse and misrepresentation is quite another. Such treatment of him ill befits Southern men especially. There was a time when there were but few men in Congress from the North who had the courage to denounce and resist the proscription policy of the dominant party. They could be counted on your fingers' end. Mr. Randall was of the number. When the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives, under his wise administration, notwithstanding an adverse Senate, appropriations were reduced from twenty to thirty millions of dollars a year.

There is but one point of difference that we know of between Mr. Randall and any other class of Democrats, and that is the Tariff. On that question he is further removed from the strictly "Tariff for Revenue only" reformer, than we would like. But why make fish of one and flesh of another? Mr. Gorman, Senator from Maryland, from his seat, said that nearly every Democratic Senator had deserted his "Tariff for revenue" faith, and gone off after the flesh-pots when his immediate interests were involved. Georgia has a Democratic Senator who is notoriously a protectionist. The Louisiana Democratic statesmen clamor vociferously for a high Sugar Tariff, and the Missouri Senators are protectionists when it comes to zinc. The Maryland Senator, who impeached the orthodoxy of his colleagues, made no secret of his advocacy of protection so far as the interests of his own State were concerned, and gloried in it. If Randall wants Pennsylvania interests fostered by a discriminating Tariff, he has an abundance of Democratic example, and we cannot understand the reason, or the justice, of singling him out for vindictive assault. We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and it will require the hearty co-operation of the party, and a toleration of differences to triumph over the Republican party which never fails to gather up its full strength when the control of the government is the stake contended for.

Since the above was written we have read with pleasure in the Harrisburg Patriot, the central organ of the Pennsylvania democracy, an earnest plea for harmony. In reference to Mr. Randall's position on the Tariff, it says:

The democracy is the party of the constitution and therefore cannot be for a tariff laid solely for the purpose of protection. Indeed Mr. Randall, who is misrepresented by certain Republican journals as the peculiar champion of protection, has declared on the floor of Congress that a tariff for protection merely is unconstitutional. It follows therefore that all tariffs must be laid for the purpose of raising revenue and on this all Democrats are agreed. Protection, however, will be an inevitable incident of any tariff that can be devised by any party during the next twenty years. The fact being settled that all Democrats are united in the opinion that tariffs must be laid for revenue and not for protection, there can be no division of the democracy on principle.

## Is It True?

The Aberdeen Examiner says that "the people of East Mississippi do not recognize the matter of State railroad supervision as a question of politics." May be not. The Examiner may be authorized to speak for "the people of East Mississippi," but we have a recollection—a vivid recollection—that in 1877, the Democratic State Convention unanimously adopted a resolution as follows:

Corporations supervisable by legislative authority, within constitutional limits, in the interest, and for the protection of, the people.

The resolution was reported by a committee of fifteen, and in that committee there were several prominent and able members from "East Mississippi," among them Hons. Fred. Barry, of Clay, and J. A. Blair, of Lee, then, as now, representative men. Every Democratic State Convention which has assembled since that time, has re-affirmed the resolution without a dissenting vote, and notably the last State Convention of 1881. The Examiner gives us the first information that "East Mississippi" has departed from the faith. With due respect to our usually well posted contemporary, we doubt it.

THE Corinth Herald announces Mr. J. M. Boone as a candidate for the Legislature in Alcorn county, saying that he "is a young man of good attainments—of education and moral worth with all the natural and acquired qualifications to fit him for the position, he needs no introduction at our hands."

## Talking one Way and Doing Another.

It is certain that the President is not carrying into practice the civil service professions of his message. In that paper he said in effect that party considerations should not enter into the removal or appointment of employees of the government. Many Democrats took him at his word and help to pass a bill, the effect of which will continue the present Republican monopoly of the subordinate offices in the departments at Washington. Comment has been made upon his removal of Mr. Stewart L. Woodford from the District Attorneyship in New York. Some of our readers, will no doubt remember the self-sufficient and arrogant manner in which, abusing a courtesy, he lectured the students of the Mississippi University. From that day to this, we have borne him a grudge, and are really glad that we are "even." But this has nothing to do with his service as District Attorney and his removal. None have cast suspicion on his integrity and efficiency as an officer. The only cause of displacement was that he refused to support Folger, the Administration favorite for Governor of New York. Republican papers tell us that other removals equally political have been made; and yet Mr. Arthur wrote his message and signed the bill for civil service reform! We need not confine our observation to distant States to find examples. They are here in Mississippi. Everybody understands that Mr. Kimball, a competent officer, and for that matter, a constant Republican, was put aside to conciliate the Greenback party by the appointment of Mr. John T. Hull, its head and front, and an abler and more vigorous man.

The President talks reform in the civil service, but keeps his eye on the main chance.

Under the head of "A Public Wrong," Harper's Weekly a standard Republican newspaper, supplements what we have said above, in regard to the Administration's flagrant violation of its civil service reform pledges. The Weekly charges that the Collector of Internal Revenue at Detroit, Gen. Trowbridge, who was an "unexceptionable officer, one of the best in the Internal revenue service," has "been removed for reasons unconnected with his official conduct," but because he had refused to pay the Jay Hubbell assessments and had not performed partisan work to the liking of Senator Conger.

## The Education of Women.

President Barnard, formerly of the Mississippi University, and now of the New York University, and reputed one of the ablest and most learned educators of the age, is level-headed on one of the most important educational questions of the day. He insists that women should have all the opportunities and advantages and be subjected to the same laws in University life as men. He would have them matriculated and graduated just as men are. The Board of Trustees of the University, while not entirely concurring with him in all respects, proposes to institute a high course of study to be pursued by women, outside the college, under the observation and direction of its authorities, offering academic honors and distinctions to such women as are found, on examinations, to have pursued with success the course of study prescribed. It thus seems that the daughters of New York will soon be placed, in matters of education, on the same footing with the sons of the great metropolis.

## Make a Note of It.

Columbus Dispatch.] The question of railroad supervision is being discussed in this State and a healthy sentiment is being developed. It will be an issue in the canvass just ahead of us, and candidates for the Legislature in many counties, and we hope in this, will be required to define their positions; to take a stand on the one side or the other, in favor of the people or in favor of monopolies, and to pledge themselves to prove faithful if elected to the colors they show.

(The foregoing) is by credited the Chickasaw Messenger to our able Columbus contemporary in which our careful perusal did not detect it. Nevertheless, it is the matter, and not the origin of the article to which we would call attention.)

A TILDEN boom for the Presidential Democratic nominations seems to have started. At the anniversary celebration of Jefferson's birth-day in Chicago, the general drift of opinion, says the St. Louis Republican, seemed to favor S. J. Tilden for the Democratic standard-bearer in 1884. It might have been wiser if the Cincinnati Convention in 1880, had sent the fools to the rear instead of the great Reformer.

SECRETARY TELLER states that without an Act of Congress he can do nothing toward restoring railroad land grants to the public domain.

## Centre-Shots.

The San Francisco Examiner says that Mr. Schurz's elaborate defense of his policy in permitting, while Secretary of the Interior, the railroads to defraud the settlers on the public lands, resolved into plain meaning, reveals the spirit of the Highland robber:

Let him take who has the power,  
And let him keep who can.

It has been the maxim of all the robber chiefs, from Nimrod to Vanderbilt and Gould.

The same able paper says there can be no breach in the Democratic party on the tariff issue. The principle is as old as the party itself that Democrats believe in a tariff for revenue only.

A clever contemporary says that it begins to look now, if Kellogg keeps dispensing the Federal patronage of Louisiana, that he will have to do it from the walls of a penitentiary. That star-route unpleasantness is becoming awfully infectious.

The San Francisco Examiner understands that the Democratic party is opposed to tariff exactions and monopoly robberies. It repudiates the idea of taxing the great industrial masses of the country for the benefit of manufacturing interests. It denounces protective tariffs and insists upon duties for revenue only. It does not believe that the people are hewers of wood and drawers of water for corporations and monopolies.

THE CLARION heartily endorses the doctrine so well expressed by a contemporary that each individual shall retain and enjoy the fruits of a just measure of his own toil, uninfluenced and unimpaired by any form of unjust or class laws, thus allowing every man to stand upon his own merits, free to exercise the gifts which Heaven gave him, untrammelled by injustice, or his possibilities thwarted through the influence of a law-favored class.

The California Examiner says that Huntington's railway Texas-Pacific consolidated job on which a recent CLARION commented, was the pivot on which numerous other schemes turned. Combinations and bargains were made on all sides, so as to secure its passage, and "black eyes in all directions" were the results. The defeat of the job was not only a good thing in itself, but its beneficial results extended to the upsetting of many associated schemes. Our legislators worked wiser even than they knew.

The New York Sun says that on the conduct of the majority in the next House of Representatives will mainly depend whether the Democrats shall go into the next Presidential contest strong and united, with the greater part of the enthusiastic followers which gave them such tremendous majorities last fall, or whether they shall begin the fight disintegrated and quarrelling among themselves, not having having the confidence of their own party.

## The South and The Tariff.

The majority of the Southern people have opposed the system of protection. In the controversies over it before the war, they took their stand against it. And when they framed a separate government of their own, the delegates without a dissenting voice composed of members of all the former parties engrafted upon the constitution of the Confederate States, that "no bounties should be granted from the treasury, and that no duties or taxes on importations from other nations should be laid to foster any branch of industry." The foundation of this clause is the principle of justice which is enduring and suited to all times and circumstances.

## Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Commission will get to work by the 1st of July. As the rule of competitive examination applies only to the clerks of the departments of the lower grade, and to the public offices outside of Washington, employing fifty or more persons,—there is a example for promotion in order to avoid the Civil Service test which will be instituted by the Commission. Civil Service reform would be an excellent thing; but this law is a travesty on it.

THE Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 150 to 22, passed a bill prohibiting the railroad Companies in that State from discriminating in freights by charging more for a short haul of freights than for a long haul; "that is, a railroad company cannot charge a higher rate for carrying freight from New York to Hartford or any other point on its route than is charged for the same class of freights from New York to Boston."

WHEN the best talent of the State is needed in the Legislature, one of the things to be regretted is the determination of the Hon. C. B. Howry, of Lafayette, to retire from the body.

## State Pharmaceutical Association.

FAYETTE, JEFFERSON, CO., Miss.  
April 14, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: I was much pleased to see in your last issue an article by Delery of Bay St. Louis, in regard to the organization of a "Mississippi State Pharmaceutical Association." This subject upon which I have been much aroused. And fully realizing the importance of such an association, I endorse his views. There can be no doubt of the great benefits that will accrue to each and every member; both in elevating and expanding our ideas as well as protecting our trade from the many evils which now affect it. Being in New Orleans during the meeting of the "Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association," it was my pleasure to meet its worthy President and several of its leading members, as well as attend the "Pharmaceutical Exhibition." And after noting with pleasure the main features of interest there, and being impressed with the points urged by the President in his address, I became fully convinced of the importance of the speedy organization of a similar Association in our State. And in order that we may become organized in time to join in the move now being made to organize a "National Retail Druggist Association," (which meeting is called for September 10, at Washington City, being the day previous to the meeting of the "American Pharmaceutical Association," I immediately, by my return, proceeded to prepare a circular which was submitted to, and received the approval of the druggists whose signatures it bears, and is now submitted to the approval of others. And for this purpose we ask that you give it space in your columns and request a large amount of copying it, as we think this the best means of communicating with the druggists of every section. We sincerely hope that a spirit of zeal will be aroused throughout the entire State and every section be represented at the convention in June.

Very truly,

H. F. WEST.

MR. JAMES T. HARRISON, a worthy son of the late eminent lawyer whose name he bears, is announced for the Legislature in Lowndes. The Index registers common opinion in saying that "he possesses in an eminent degree the necessary qualifications, thoroughly understanding the needs of the people, is sound, conservative and practical in his views, earnestly at heart the true interests of the commonwealth, whose energies and strength are expanding under the magic touch of her young men of brain and brawn, and if the people select him as Representative, he will make a representative of whom Lowndes will be proud."

If the Democratic National Convention should be seized with the folly of nominate Butler for the Presidency, great many Democrats who have been by the party in storm and sunshine will consider themselves out. There is no comfort in the reflection that there is no probability that their loyalty to the party will ever be put to such a test.

THE Meridian Mercury suggests that the Press Association adopt measures to elevate the press of the State, to a high plane by relieving it of personalities and abuse which unfortunately sometimes characterizes its management. A good suggestion.

THE Panola Star announces the death of Dr. A. I. Ellis, an old and honored citizen of Panola, aged 63 years. He was a native of Tennessee, but had resided in Panola county many years, and before the war represented it in the Legislature.

HON. W. R. RAMSEY, who was elected to the Legislature from Union county in 1879, and served the people well and faithfully, is now a candidate for the same position. And also, Mr. J. A. Johnson, of whom the New Albany Democrat speaks as a deserving aspirant.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has reversed its former decision, and now declares that Sleeping Car companies are "common carriers," in all that the name implies, and are subject to the same supervision of other "common carriers."

A FIRM in Yazoo City writes that "they are selling William's and McDonald's plows, and both give satisfaction, are manufactured in Jackson; and are preferred to the best Western manufactures."

MR. JAMES MCCLURE, has been complimented by a unanimous election as member of the Board of Supervisors of Jefferson county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Capt. Thompson.

A Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that the engineers on the Mississippi River Commission will most likely favor General Ferguson of this State for the vacant place on the Commission.

It is rumor that our neighbor Mr. A. N. Kimball designs publishing a straight-out Republican paper here at the Capital. It is likely he will tell what he knows about civil service reform, why and the wherefore.